IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION.

The Preparations for the Inauguration To-Day.

tumers in Regard to Changes in the New Cabinet.

IR. LINCOLN'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

WASHINGTON OVERRUN WITH OFFICESEEKERS.

The Night Session of the United States Senate.

Bloquent Appeal of Mr. Crittenden in Pavor of His Peace Measure.

IMPORTANT SPEECH OF MR. TRUMBULL

The Policy of the New Administration Foreshadowed,

THE OUTGOING ADMINISTRATION.

Washington, March 3, 1861. anan will leave Washington on Tocaday after-

revenue, and of Mr. Stanton for the calling forth of the militia are inevitably lost. Bingham's bill was lost, not commanding two-thirds of the House, while John Cochnton's bill, then pending. It cannot be reached, he incoming administration mean to coerce the States they must call the new Congress imme-

The President has signed the following appropriation bills:—Invalid Pensions, Military Academy, Deficiencies, Consular, Legislative, &c., Naval Service and Post-office. sign any private bill passed on the day of adjournment

There is a powerful effort being made by friends of the Oregon and Washington Territory War Debt bill to induce the President to sign it. It is very doubtful whether he will sign it. His Cabinet are nearly all averse to it. Mr. Holt made a strong argument against it. already it is apparent that there is to be a fearful strug gie for the Collectorship, Surveyor, Naval Officer and Postmastership. It is thought that Mr. Seward will centrol a majority of these important appointments.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

There was an immense crowd in the galieries and a large crewd on the floor. The doorways and halls were fall of people, and many have been obliged to go away The noise is like that of an immense bee hive.

Mr. BRIGHT, (opp) of Ind., in the chair, called the Benate to order, and the Clerk road the forty eighth rule malleries of "Stand back," and the confusion was great.

galleries of "Stand back," and the confusion was great.

Mr. Surners, (rep.) of Mass, presented a memorial of
5,000 citizens of Massachusetts against any compromise
whatever. He said there were more coming, signed by
37,000 persons.

The joint resolutions from the House were taken up.
Mr. Chrizzons, (opp.) of Ky., presented the credentials
of John C. Breckinridge, Senator elect from the State of
Kentucky, and proceeded to speak on the resolutions.

Cries in the gallery, "Let me out.") He said he did not
rue in any vain ambition.

There was so much confusion his voice could not be
heard.

There was so much confusion his voice could not be heard.

Mr. Brace, (opp.) of N. C., moved that the galleries be cleared, as it was impossible to transact business, but withdrew his motion for the present.

Mr. CETTENDEN PROCEEDED. He said there was nothing more lamentable than the great change in the condition of the United States. A few months ago we were a united and happy people; now the Union is dismembered, and the same spirit is making dangerous progress.

The noise and confusion had so much increased in the galleries that it was impossible to hear, and President Bright directed the Sergeant at-Arms to clear the galleries, except of persons who were scated.

Mr. Lasz, (opp.) of Oregon, moved to take a recess till novem o'clock to merrow morning, but withdrew it.

The order to clear the galleries was executed slowly, recarcely any moving.

Mr. Lang, (opp.) of Oregon, moved to take a recess till seven o'clock to-merrow morning, but withdrew it.

The order to clear the galleries was executed slowly, rearrely any moving.

Mr. Douglas, (opp.) of Ill., asked if the Sergeant-al-Arms had been directed to clear the galleries.

The Parsnant said he had.

Mr. Douglas asked why it was not done. He said he should move to clear the galleries entirely. He was not to be controlled by a mob.

The crowd still remaining in the galleries, Mr. Douglas said if the Sergeant-al-Arms don't do his duty I will move to cleat another one who will. I see him on the floor now, when he ought to be in the gallery, doing his duty. The Parsnant said the Sergeant at Arms reported that it was impossible to clear the galleries.

Mr. Douglas—Then I move to cleet a Sergeant-al-Arms who will not report it impossible to do his duty.

Mr. Douglas moved to clear all the galleries. He said they were trying to get a vote on the amendments to the constitution, but objectious were made on the other side, while there was a made in the gallery friends of those who object.

Mr. Even, (rep.) of N. Y., called him to order, and said he had no right to redicct on the motives of others.

Mr. Douglas said he was stating facts.

The motion to clear the galleries was carried, but order was rectored so much that the motion was unitdrawn.

Mr. Charrasvose proceeded. He said the country was in danger, and measures had been proposed to save it, but we all here and have done nothing, presenting the spectacle to the country that we are incompetent to device measures for the public safety, and acknowledging to the world that we can do nothing. He paid a high complement to the Senator from Fenneylvania for his untilingual for the cause of the Union. He said one of the great questions of the difficulty was the Territorial question, and referred to the reconstituty was the Territory and the south the world that we can be appeared to the country, which he thought could not bring have a measure of the country, the

MORNING EDITION-MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1861.

at all He proto-eded to argue that all the brouble had grown out of the repeal of the cold compromises, and now brought the Union to the verge of dissolution and destruction. He said the history of all compromises was full of disaster and ruin, yet we are asked to take still another, worse than all the rest. The remedy is in the good old constitution, and new no place where it needed amendment. Nobody intended to interfere with institutions in the Sastes, and no party intended to do it; yet we are asked to give new guarantees. But he believed the South would despise the men who allowed guarantees to be wring from them in such a way. We must come back to the old ark of safety, the constitution and to the old constructions. The proposed compromises amount to nething; but the bread pill was not disposed to admit the recognition of leaven. If we carry this resolution it will keep up agitation, exitement and irritation. The republican party was the only one which was upholding the ark of American liberty; all others were attempting to strike it down. Let us act the men Many nations are looking to see how the goot struggle shall be decided. On Senators is the risk of carrying through the contrines of our fathers, and, live of die, he would stand by them.

Mr. Foot offered a resolution of thanks to the Vice President for the impartial, honorable and effective manner

THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION.

in an open barouche, which, preceded by a mili-tary escort, will proceed to Willard's Ho-tel, where Mr. Lincoln will take a seat beside the President. Senators Foet and Baker, members of the Committee of Arrangements, will here also take places in the Presidential barouche. The procession will then proceed substantially in the following order— Escort of District military.

white, each carrying an American flag, with the coat of

A full corps of United States sappers and miners.

Presidential cortege, fanked by the Marshal of the Disrict and aids on the right; on the left, by the Marshal of ression and aids, ten in number.

fellow the Presidential suite, such as the Presidential

Mr. Whorall, (opp.) of Texas, saked if the succeeding administration would pursue the same peace policy or whether it would attempt to recapture the forts and property.

Mr. Whorall and the Remajor would find out his opinions of the incoming administration from the east steps of the Capitol to morrow.

Mr. Whorall—I trust we will.

Mr. Taukhul—I apprehead the Senator will learn to morrow that we have got a government, and that it is the beginning of maintaining the Union.

Mr. Whorall—I trust we will.

Mr. Whorall—I trust we will.

Mr. Taukhul—I hope we may.

Mr. Whorall—I trust we will.

Mr. Taukhul—I hope we may.

Mr. Whorall—I trust we will.

Mr. Whorall—I trust we will be a sense of the continued, refer a beautiful new to a sense in the probable while the probable will have served a similar purpose while would have served a similar purpose with trust we will be distance and stand the serve will be a sense in trust despited. The weather premises to be giorious, and the display the state of the society will be a sense of the press we will a server the weather premises while the display the state of the predict of these own promises we will be the constitution and the properties of the great that constitution model amountments, to vote think the constitution model amountments, to vote think the constitution model amountments, to vote think the constitution model amountments, to vote the weather trust we have been arming t

The next ten days will determine the question of peace or war; the most fearful of all wars-civil war. The dently what the radicals are aiming at. He will recom-mend a National Convention. This is as far as he will go towards opposing the South, except to assure them that his policy will be none other than friendly and concilia-tory, acting on the defensive rather than the aggressive. in a word, he intends to be conciliatory, but firm.

The inaugural will not be delivered to the press until

b fired. But talk about the government making war, the seeding States have commenced the war, and have the scirontery to say to the United States, "Don't defend yourselves; let us do as we please, else we will have war." He could not think it possible that this great government would break up in this way, and he would call on his Southern brethren to pause and consider if the republican party ever did them wrong. That party device that it ever did them wrong. That party device that it ever did them wrong or intends to. Wait till we hear the inaugural of the President, which, he trusted, would breathe a spirit of kindness toward the South as well as the North, and express the determination that no encroachment shall be made on the rights of any one.

Mr. Bassa spoke at some length, defending his own position, as deshing to voto for the Peace Conference propositions.

Mr. Dougtas said he should not reply to the speech of his colleague, which related to his own course. He had replied to that six years ago, when he first made it, and several times since; but rose to appeal to the Sonate to vote on the various questions.

Mr. Dougtas proposed to modify the amendment. He offered simply to make shorter, but not alter the sense of the amendment.

Mr. Dougtas proposition was disagreed to. Yeas 18, nays 28.

Mr. Boolittle's proposition was disagreed to. Yeas 18, nays 28.

Mr. Boolittle's proposition as a substitute. Mr. Lancoln begins to read it, when, by his own direc tion, a copy prepared for that purpose will be delivered to the Agent of the Associated Press for immediate transto the Washington papers. The inaugural will contain about three thousand words, and will occupy haif an hour in delivery. It will be a bold, outspoken Mr. Boolitie's proposition was disagreed as a substitute, the same as Mr. Clark's, once before effected to the Crit-tonden resolutions, but subsequently withdrew it.

The question was then on Mr. Pugh's amondment, which is to substitute the Critituden resolution.

Mr. Clargaen aid if the amendment was adopted, though not touched by the House, it would have a good effect on the country.

Mr. Retsu explained that he was in favor of the Critical of the Critical State paper. Mr. Lincoln will indicate that he will, proce entering on his duties, take a solemn oath to do this, and ne will not violate that sacred obligation. He takes the shough not couched by the House, it would have a good effect on the country.

Mr. Botsu explained that he was in favor of the Crittenden resolutions, but he wanted a separate vote on each proposition.

Mr. Douglas said if it were adopted it would prevent states ever abolishing slavery at all.

Mr. Mason characterized the resolutions from the House as definite to the South, and spoke at some length against them.

The discussion was continued some time between Messra Mason, Douglas and Pugh.

Mr. Months said he had been unconcerned for the last hour in the discussion going on, but when the honorable senster from illinois shakes his head in this quarter I have a right to object. We are standing at the end of six years' terrible agitation, and all comes from this triling administration of head pills, and is to end now in a dissolution of the Union; and yet gentlemen propose to go on in the same practice. A new policy began six years ago on the slavery question. The Southern States united upon it because democratic, and soven of those States are out of the Union; and gentlemen stand and wrangle and throaten exposure to the country if we don't weallow more of these new neutrums. This policy began in 1346 and calminated in 1801, taking six states out of the Union; and we on this size of the chamber are to be charged with a dissatution of the Union. But what have these Sonators, or those they represent, done? No body of men at the North believes that Congress has right to interfere, and yet we are called upon to do what nobody believes we can do. No party in the North entertains any purpose of a crusade against slavery in the States. He referred to the speech of the Sonator from Kentucky, who says the whole difficulty was in regard to the Territory of New Mexico. If that be so then there is really no difficulty. But here is a proposition to amend the constitution, and which is to incorporate into that instrument a recognition of slavery, and it is that against which Senators protest. He referred to the fact that the at ground that as he was constitutionally elected President of the entire confederacy, he intends to be President of

he whole and not a part of the Union.
It is stated in Presidential circles that Mr. Lincoln will inaugurate a new system in regard to Cabinet consultations. Heretofore it has been the custom of the Presi-dent to be governed, to a great extent, by the opinions of but Mr. Lincoln has plainly intimated that under his ad-ministration no votes will be taken in the Cabinet, and that he will, acter having consulted with it, take the re-sponsibility of carrying out his line of policy irrespective of their opinions. The Cabinet, he says, must be a unit, and, if possible, he will descend to the details of every department to carry out his measures. He takes Jack-son for his model, and we may expect lively times before

The jam at the hotels continues. Willard to-day dined afficen hundred; National one thousand; Brown's, five hundred; Kirkwood's, three hundred; Clay's, three hundred; Clarendon, three hundred; Washington Hotel, three hundred. But notwithstanding these unusual numbers, they are in some instances not more than half so large as

be Secretary of the Treasury? He promptly answered-"to morrow, at noon, I will be President," with marked

far as the men are concerned. But the positions are not all settled upon. Mr. Seward for State; Chase, Treasury; Cameron, War; Welles, Navy, are fixed; but it is not certain what departments will be assigned to Blair, smith and Bates. There is some talk to night of making Blair Attorney General, and giving the Post Office to

ton Club House, directly opposite the White House, en Lafayette square, for his private residence. It has been closed since the Sickles tragedy, but will now be related for the immediate occupancy of the new Socretary of

abated. No less than twenty-soven Governors and ex-Governors, and ex-Senators and ex-Congressmen without number, are now here. The hotels and lodgings houses

Presidential family and suite is fairly sickening. Mr. Lincoln himself continues unaffected by the disgusting servility and sycophancy showered upon him. But some guiabling themselves on the streets and in barrooms by their ill manners. The New Yorkers propose to march

It is currently reported and generally believed this evening, that the slate has been broken, and that there is

tlemen named in connection with Mr. Lincoin's Cabinet are in Washington, namely:—Mesars. Seward, Chase, Bates, Smith of Indiana, Cumeron and Hisir. The rela-

Convention have arrived here, their object being to gain information touching the positive state of affairs, and to ort the same to that body. They are not encouraged

The hotel parlors were again pregnant to-day with rumers of changes and complexion of the Cabinet. Their origin, however, pould be easily traced to gassiping speculation. Some initial of positions may possibly tic remonstrances against Mr. Blafr's appointment, by conservatives from the border States last ters to night renders a farther change altogethe

publican satisfied with the composition of the Cabinet; sobody has any confidence in its harmonious working. dmirers of Cassius M. Clay are especially chagrined at

Mr. Chare's acceptance of the Treasury is pronounced the gravest mistake of his political career by his best friends. They believe that he will come out of the Opkyde rejoices at the prospect of a control of the

er has withdrawn his name for the colltorship, and the principal contestants are Hiram Barney and Joe Hoxie. The knowing once assert the appoint ment will be given to one of these gentlemen. The Re-publican State Central Committee, a majority of whom are here, have a meeting to night to decide between these

Justice to Mr. Lincoln requires the statement that he issired to see Mr. Chase among his constitutional adviners from the very start.

Robert C. Schenck is expected to be pressed as Mr. voted for by the democratic members of the Ohio Legis-

tion of the inaugural ceremonies by Baltimore rewdies. It

Secretary Dix called this evening and paid his respects to Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln. The Secretary did not call with rest of the Cabinet, some evenings since, on ount of important official business. Mr. and Mrs. n would be overrun with callers day and night if they would submit to such thresome evations

Mrs. Lincoln, who is fast winning the hearts of all who

White House on Friday evening next. This evening a delegation of six South Carolinians called upon Mr. Lincoin to pay their respects. They are opposed to secon that State and owners of a large number of slaves. Mr. Lincoln received them very kindly, saying they were just the kind of people he wanted to talk with. Upon etiring the gentlemen expressed their gratification

dent will probably be assigned to Col. Ward H. Lamon' formerly law partner of Mr. Lincoln, if he can be in ties be has performed since his arrival here, has shown that he combines the rare qualities necessary to become

more intense. Weed was about leaving the city in disgust, when, after an interview with Lincoln, he became

Rumors at a late hour this evening are to the effect that Sherman, after all, will be substituted for Chase; and if him as well in the Senate as in the Cabinet. The republicans aver that an oppositionist will be elected to the Senate from Ohio if Chase's friends persist in his occupy-

ing a Cabinet position to the sacrifice of Sherman.

Mr. Crittenden has just finished a powerful appeal to
Senators in behalf of his peace measures. Trumbull is new following him in a most ultra and uncompromising speech against any compromise. When interrogated by Wigfall as to what the policy of the incoming administration would be respecting the forts, he indicated clearly that it would be to recapture them. This declaration

There is considerable excitement in the city to night consequent upon the report, the truth of which I have no doubt, that Colonel Lee, aid to General Scott, has this evening resigned his commission in the army. He is a Virginian, and it is said has acted upon assurances from his State that she will scoole, ramors to which effect have reached here from Richmond.

The most alarming fact about this action of Colone Lee's, is that he has been the confidential friend and adviser of General Scott, and is consequently in posses-sion of all of his secret military movements. A Cabi-

net meeting was held this evening.
It is said with special reference to the resign Olonel Lee, and a reported discovery of a piet on the part of a gang of desperate men now here from Baltimore and different parts of Virginia to surprise and take the battery on Judiciary square and apike the guns. That there is a large number of evil disposed persons in the city, there is no doubt but troops are on the alert and cannot be surprised nor taken by forty times the number of des-peradoes now in the city. The feeling to night in high tion of Mr. Lincoln, so sure is every one that Mr. Lincoln will not compromise with traitors. Begides, there is a and has been playing a big game of bluff.

THE PLOT AND THE INTERFERENCE OF THE NEW YORK POLICE.

The Board of Police deem it proper to state, for the in formation of their fellow citizens, that the accounts which have appeared in some of the newspapers of other cities,

THE NEW CONGRESS.

Aspect of the Thirty-seventh Congress Which Comes into Power with President Lincoln To-Day.

SEN.	ADS.
R.—Republican.	O.—Opposition.
Sumber of Senators	
Zora I	
ALARAMA. Espires.	MINORIMOTA, Mapines.
Vacancy (secoded) 1865	Henry M. Ricc 0. 1868
Vacancy (second) 1867	Morton S. Wilkinson R 1967
ARKANRAS.	Vacancy (second)1863
Win. K. Sebastian O 1865	Vacancy (secoded) 1866
Charles K. Mitchell.O 1867	MESSOURI.
James DixonR1863	Trusten Polk 0 1863
Lafayette B. Foster.R. 1867	Vacaney
CALDYORNIA.	NEW HAMPSHIRE
Milton S. Latham O 1868	John P. Hale R 1865
Vacancy	Daniel R. Clark R 1867
INGLAWARE.	NEW YORK.
James A. Bayard O 1863	Preston King R 1963
Willard Saulsbury O 1665	Ira Harris
FLORIDA.	NEW JUNEARY.
Vacancy (seceded)1863	John R. Thompson .O 1863
Vacancy (seconded)1867	John C. Ten Eyck R 1865
GEORGIA.	NORTH CAROLINA.
Vacancy (seceded) 1865	Thomas Bragg 01865
Vacancy (secoded)1867	Thos. L. Clingman O 1867
INDIANA.	Benjamin F. Wade. R., 1865
Jesse D. Bright O 1863 Henry S. Lane R 1867	Salmon P. Chase R 1867
ninois.	OREGON.
Stephen A. Douglas.O. 1865	Edward D. Baker R 1865
Lyman Trumbull R 1867	George W. Nesmith.O., 1867
IOWA.	PICKNSYLVANIA.
James W. Grimes R 1865	Simon Cameron B 1865
James Harlan R 1867	Edgar Cowan R 1867
KENTUCKY.	REGOR BLAND.
Lazarus W. Powell C 1865	James F. Simmons. R 1863
Jno.C. Breckinridge O 1867	Henry B. Anthony. R 1865
Vacancy	Vacancy (second)1863
Vacancy	Vacancy (seceded) 1866
LOUBLANA.	TANKERAEE.
Vacancy (seceded) 1865	Andrew Johnson O 1863
Vacancy (secoded) 1867	A. O. P. Nicholson O 1865
MAINE.	TEXAS.
Lott M. Morrill R 1863	Vacancy (seceded)1863
W. Pitt Fessenden. R., 1865	Vacancy (secoded)1865
MAPRACHUBETTS.	VERMONT.
Charles Sumner H 1863	Belomen FeetR1868
	Jacob Collamer R 1867
MARYLAND.	VIRGERIA.
Anthony Kennedy O 1860	James M. MasonO 1863
James A. PearceO 1867	R. M. T. HunterO 1865 WISOONSIN.
Zoch Chandler H 1949	James R. Doolittle . R 1863
K. S. Bingham R 1865	Timothy O. Howe R 1867
Republicans	
Opposition	23

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Dis. Names. Politics. ARKARDAN, 1. Thos. C. Hindman. Opp. 2. Edward W. Ganti. Opp. Opposition. 2 DISLAWARS. Geo. P. Fisher. Opp. Opposition. 1 R. B. Hilton. Opp. Opposition. 1 R. B. Hilton. Opp. Opposition. 1 R. E. B. Washburne. Rep. 2. Isasc N. Arneid. Rep. 3. Owen Lovejoy. Rep. 4. Wm. Kellogg. Rep. 5. W. A. Richardson. Opp. 6. J. H. McClernand. Opp. 7. Jas. C. Robinson. Opp. 8. Phillp B. Fonke. Opp. 9. John A. Logan. Opp. Opposition. 5 Republicans. 4 RNIANA. Opp. 2. James A. Gravens. Opp. 1. John Iaw. Opp. Opposition. 5 Republicans. 4 RNIANA. Opp. 2. James A. Gravens. Opp. 1. Geo. H. Pendleton. Opp. Opposition. 5 Republicans. 23 Outp. Opposition. 5 Republicans. 4 RNIANA. Opp. 1. John Iaw. Opp. 2. James A. Gravens. Opp. 1. Geo. H. Pendleton. Opp.

9. John A. Logan. Opp.
Opposition 5

Kepublicans. 4

INDIANA. Opp.
2. James A. Cravens. Opp.
3. Wm. M. Dunn. Rep.
4. Wm. S. Holman. Opp.
5. Geo. W. Jalian. Rep.
6. Albert G. Perter. Rep.
7. D. W. Voorhies. Opp.
8. Albert S. White. Rep.
9. Schuyler Colfax. Rep.
10. Wm. Mitchell. Rep.
11. John P. C. Shanks. Rep.
Opposition. 4

Republican 1

NEW MUSEY.

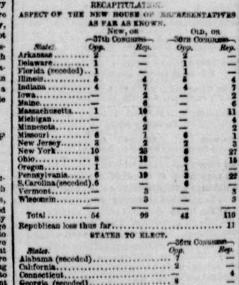
1. John T. Nixon ... Rep.
2. J. I. N. Stratton ... Rep.
3. Wm. G. Steele. Opp.
4. George T. Gobb ... Opp.
5. Nehemakh Perry. Opp.
6. Pendikan ... 2

New YORK.
1. Edward H. Smith Opp.
2. Moseo F. Odell. Opp.
4. James E. Korrigan Opp.
5. Wm. Will. ... Rep.
6. Fred. A. Conkilng Rep.
7. Edighe Ward ... Opp.
7. Edighe Ward ... Opp.
7. Edighe Ward ... Opp.
7. Elighe Mard ... Opp.
7. Elighe Haker ... Rep.
7. Elighe Haker ... Rep.
7. Elighe Haker ... Rep.
8. Second Cascalle ... 10

8. Republicans ... 10

9. Contented by John Miles opp.
8. Second Cascalle ... Second Blocans ... 30

8. Second Cascalle ... Sp.
8. Lewis M. Ayer ... Opp.
9. Elimand Halpht ... Opp.
9. Eliward Halpht ... Opp.
9. Elimand Halpht ... Opp



THE TWO AMERICAN CONFEDERACIES The Administration of the Northern and

government in full operation, we give below brief eketches of the personnel of the two governments, which

THE NORTHERN CONFEDERACY.

on, was born in Kentucky, Feb. 12 1809. His s tors, belonging to the society of Frience, originally set-tled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, whence they removed to Virginia, and subsequently settled in Kentucky, where the subject of this memoir was first introduced on the stage of life. Mr. Lincoln, imbood with the was-Spencer county, Indiana, where he re-for fourteen years. He here received linois. Shortly afterwards he served as captain in a re-giment of volunteers in the war against Black Hawk wanelected to that body for the three succeeding by the whig party. During his term he stedied for the success of Gen. Scott. In 1849 be was defeated by Gen. Shields for the United States Senatorship, and

is a lawyer by profession; was a member of the Maine Legislature from 1836 to 1840; was elected a representative to the Twenty-eighth Congress, and was re-elected to the Twenty-nighth Congress; was a member of the House of Representatives of the State Legislature in 1847, and elected to the United States Senate May 26, 1848, for and elected to the United States Senate May 26, 1848, f four years, to fill the vacancy caused by the dea of John Fairfield. He was re-elected for six year July 25, 1851, and elected tovernor of Maine, January 1857, resigning his seat in the S-nate and being lians rated as Governor on the same day. On the 16th of t same month he was re-elected as United States Senat for six years, and resigned the office of Governor Feb. avy 20, 1857. Mr. Hamilin was formerly a democrat, prior to his election as Governor of Maine he changed in politics and attached himself to the republican party.

States, and is supposed to have formed at that time the opinions and principles hostile to slavery to which be has perhaps, excepted—the object of his life seems to have other questions Mr. Seward's policy may be the development of the material resources of the United States. In these respects he has ever been among the foremest of American statemen, and may justification the praise bestowed upon him by his friends, and scarcely denied by his opponents, of being "the best and scarcely denied by his opponents, of being "the best and scarcely denied by his opponents, of being "the best and scarcely then den for the state of he state of he had acquired such infinence and character that he was elected a member of the Senate of the State of New York, then the highest judicial tribunal of the State, as well as a legislative body. In 1834, at the close of his term of four years, he was nominated a candidate for the Governor-skip of the State of New York, in opposition to Mr. William L. Marcy, the then Governor, and, later, the distinguished Secretary of State of the United States. On this occasion Mr. Seward was defeated by a majority of nearly 10,000. In 1838, his party becoming bolder and stronger, he was triumphantly elected, in opposition to Mr. Marcy, the majority being greater than his previous minority. Without having passed through the lower stratum of the House of Representatives, he was in 1849 elected to the Senate of the United States for aix years. He gave so much satisfaction that he was re-elected in 1865.

S. P. CHASE, SECRETARY OF TERASURY.

Schmon Portland Chase was born at Cornish, N. H., on young Chase was found at the seminary in Worthington, Ohie, then conducted by the venerable Bishop Philander accepted the Presidency of Cincinnati College, entering which, our student seen became a chief among his peers. which, our student soon became a chief among his poers.

After a year's residence at Cincinnati, he returned to his maternal home in New Hampelitre, and shortly after resumed his studies in Partmouth College, Hanover, where he graduated in 1826. He shortly after commenced the study of law in the city of Washington, under the study of law in the city of Washington, under the studies of the celebrated William Wirt, then attorney General of the United Statos. He sustained himself during the years of his professional studies by imparing instruction to a select school for boys, composed in part of the sons of the meet distinguished men of the nation. He was admitted to the bar at Washington in 1829, and in the following year returned to Cincinnati and entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he soon rose to eminence, and in which he was sentiaguished for industry and patient investigation. He was subsequently elected a member of the United Statos Senate, and upon the expiration of his Senatorial term he was put in nomination for Governor, and was again plat in nomination for Governor, and was again elected to that position.

SIMON CAMBRON, SECRETARY OF WAR.

SIMON CAMERON, SECRETARY OF WAR.

Pennsylvania. Reverses and misfortunes in his father's family cast him very early in life on the world to shape and carve out his own fortune. After having removed to Sunbury, in Northumberland county, his father died, while Simon was yet a boy. In 1817 he came to Harrisburg and bound himself as an apprentice to the printing business to James Peacock, who is still a resident of Harrisburg, and one of its most worthy and respected Having completed his apprenticeship he went to Washing-ton city, and was employed as a journeyman printer-in 1824, though scarcely of competent age, he had at-tained such a position and influence that his party—then in the ascendancy in the Congressional district—puto nominate him for Congress, an honor which he p he was then engaged. He was appointed Adjutant Gen eral of the State in 1828, an office which he filled credita bly and acceptably during Gov. Shultz's term; and bly and acceptably during Gov. Shultz's term; and in 1881, unsolicited, he was appointed by Gen. Jackson as a visitor to West Point, a compliment, at that time, tendered only to the most prominent citizens. To no single man willin her borders is Pennsylvania more indebted for her great systems of public improvement and public instruction. Nor did he heritate to invest his own means, when prosperity and fortune dawned upon him, in enterprises of great public importance. In 1834 he originated and carried to successful completion the Harrisburg, Mountal Joy and Lancastor Raliread, surmounting difficulties and prejudices which would have appalled and parelysed a man of ordinary energy and determination. In 1839 he was memisted for Congress, but declined. He was engaged in public enterprises from which he would not permit himself to be drawn aside by any consideration of office or personal elevation. In 1861 he was mainly inconficeration of